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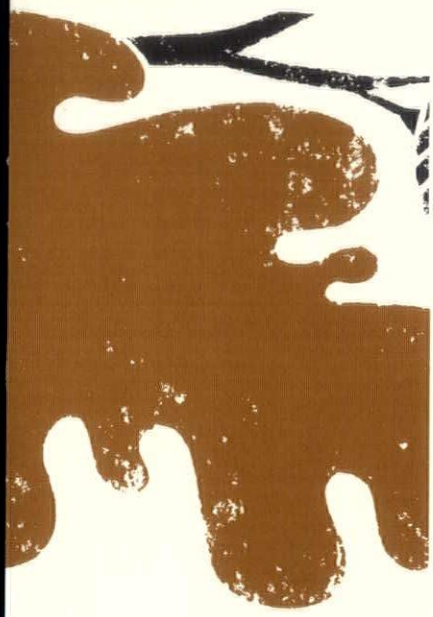

OCTOBER, 1969

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President's Letter

July 25, 1969, witnessed a productive Board Meeting. Most discussion centered on MARA and its future role. During lunch break this topic engendered speculation of the future role of the Architect. This chatter returned to mind as I read the opening sentence for the preamble to the proposed Ethical Standards of the A.I.A. "the concern and purpose of the Profession of Architecture are the creation of a physical environment of use, order, and beauty through the resources of design, economics, technology, and management."

Our lunch talk reflected when the area of man's building was small in relation to the land open for farms, forests and wilderness, nature herself provided the theme and form for an overriding unity. The architect was concerned with the creation of a building of elegance and beauty. Aiding his cause was a universally accepted vocabulary in building design. "Vitruvius" and "Asher Benjamin" had provided architects and builders a pleasing design idiom and form. Knowledge and technology were in harmony with the human spirit. It was a comfortable era. The architect was a man of skill and taste, admired for his learning and judgment.

Time passed. Technology advanced. Populations grew. Progress became the watchword. Buildings, each hopefully conceived to be bigger, better or "moderne", proliferated. Inspoiled nature retreated. Pavement spread, to be covered with autos. Utility lines ran with happy abandon as the life-giving umbilical to all.

Our urban areas became a visual mess. What happened? Under technological advance, economic pressures, social demands, expediency was substituted for esthetics. Architects became concerned with individual trees letting the forest grow willy-nilly. The architect's role as arbiter in the struggle for order and beauty had become overlooked, minimized and forgotten.

This isn't the problem of big cities somewhere else, it applies right here in Missouri. We are all aware even the smallest communities are collecting a chaos of root beer-hamburger-gas station-trailer sales architecture on its approaches. This may spell present prosperity. Eventually, it spells decay and blight. How is this to be corrected? We suggest the architect must assume a leading role in his own community. To channel, to direct, to lead the complex forces of his environment to some quiet forum where order and beauty, more than utility and function become the ultimate goal.

It isn't going to be easy. It likely won't be profitable. But it is necessary. If architects don't take the lead, some other profession will, to the eternal damnation of architecture, of order, of beauty and of all those things to which we aspire.

It is heartening to note, the new professional standards are much aware of this need. The first General Provision cites "An architect shall serve and promote the public interest, placing it above all other gain, and act in a manner that brings honor and dignity to the profession of architecture and the construction industry . . . " Pretty heady conversation for a lunch time relaxation?

Kenneth E. Coombs
President

VOLUME 16 OCTOBER, 1969 NO. 4

The Editor Observes:

The first item I would like to bring to your attention is the possibility of the Missouri Architect starting a section entitled, "Letters to the Editor". I have always found such sections very interesting in newspapers and other publications and it's good for the soul to sound off. Letters would be appreciated from any reader of the Missouri Architect and with the current trend of getting involved and participating, this could generate some very interesting viewpoints.

Another possibility along this line would be to see if one of our Jefferson City or other members could persuade some state official or legislator to write an article similar to the AIA Governmental Affairs memo on a state level for the Missouri Architect.

Next item which concerns me at the present, is the general condition in the construction industry from top to bottom. One case in point is the increasing number of jobs that recently have exceeded their estimates to the point where they must be completely resubmitted or abandoned. Our local ironworkers successful strike from April into August, in which, to my knowledge, they won every major point they demanded, while at the same time they could continue to work if they wished. I am told there are some twenty-two other trades in the industry which will no doubt be encouraged by the above results.

On the optimistic side the problems have certainly been stated very clearly, in many publications, and this is the first step in solving any problem. It seems to me we are all required, by the present crisis, to give a little more of our time and effort for the good of the construction industry. Otherwise, many of the changes brought about may not be in our best interest.

As of this writing I am looking to the AIA Central States meeting September 17 through to the twentieth in Lincoln, Nebraska. Hope to see many of you there. It promises to be a fine meeting plus a good football game on Saturday the twentieth.

Hal Hawkins,
Editor

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MISSOURI ARCHITECT

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PHOTO CREDITS. Credits for photos on pages 6 and 10 of the July Issue should have been given Hal W. Hawkins. The Missouri Architect thanks Hal and apologizes for the omission.

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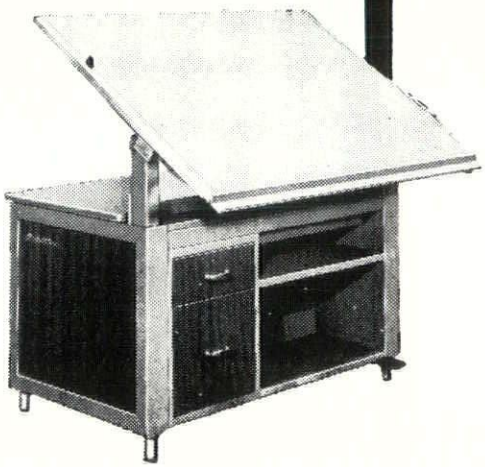

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. . . Report of MARA Board Meeting

The MARA Board met July 25 at Jefferson City's Ramada Inn to review projects underway by the organization's committees.

Primary topic of discussion was the Long Range Planning Committee proposal that MARA affiliate with AIA, a subject of lengthy discussion at the annual business meeting which led to further committee activity.

At the annual meeting, members approved a resolution requesting the Committee to pursue the matter of AIA affiliation. The presentation made to the MARA Board was the next step in the Committee's project. Tentative schedule of events leading up to consideration of the proposal and vote by the members at a special called membership meeting is as follows:

Presentation of final draft proposal to the MARA Board at an October meeting to be followed by a notice to the members of a special membership meeting, tentatively scheduled for November 21st, for a vote.

Members will be notified of the exact time, place and dates of the special meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting, in accordance with provisions of the By-Laws, and will be given the opportunity to vote by proxy. Gene Lefebvre is Committee Chairman.

Other Committee reports heard by the Board were those of the Annual Meeting, By-Laws, Legislative, Membership, Ethics and Insurance and Fees Committees.

The Annual Meeting Committee announced the dates of May 22-24, for the 1970 annual meeting to be held in Kansas City. Currently, the Committee is checking hotel availabilities in the Kansas City area. Chairman is John Eggen.

The By-Laws Committee, chaired by Richard L. Nichols, reported the Committee stood ready to act at such time as By-Laws changes were needed.

Legislative Committee Chairman Richard Schuetz gave a summary of the outcome of all bills relating to the architectural profession considered by the 75th Missouri General Assembly.

Committee reports in their entirety are reprinted in this issue of the Missouri Architect.

In other action, the Board confirmed the appoinment of David M. Brey as Chairman of the Natural Beautification Committee.

. . . . Report of Long-Range Planning Committee

Committee Charge

Pursue and develop a program for affiliation with the AIA, all as directed by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting in May 1969. The motion as approved was as follows:

> "That the new MARA Board be authorized by the members present at this annual meeting to develop the organization and administrative procedures necessary toward affiliation of MARA with American Institute of Architects and report its recommendations at a special meeting of MARA this fall."

Committee Selection

In order to establish a broad representation on the committee, the members were selected from the St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield and Jefferson City areas. Three members are currently AIA Chapter presidents and one has been president of MARA. The members selected are dedicated to the profession of Architecture and the Chairman is confident that they will not be prejudiced in their deliberations and recommendations to the MARA in bringing about the affiliation with the AIA.

Time Schedule — Organizational and Administrative Procedures

Sept. 9—Committee meeting to review documents and preliminary draft of affiliation.

Sept. 15—Revised draft of affiliation sent to Board for their review.

Oct. 3—Board of Directors Meeting to study final draft.

Oct. 14—Final draft of affiliation, call of special meeting and proxies sent to MARA membership.

Nov. 21—Special meeting at time and place designated by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Gene E. Lefebvre, Chairman

Liaison: Herbert E. Duncan, Jr.

Members: Hal Hawkins
Robert J. Koppes
Roy J. Pallardy
Nolan L. Stinson

. . . Report of Annual Meeting Committee

This will bring you up-to-date on the current progress of our committee. The following is a list of our activities:

1. Formation of Committee:

   Chairman — John A. Eggen, Jr.

   Members — Keith Herrin, Kansas City
   Lou Geis, Kansas City
   Bob Engel, Springfield

   Liaison — Kenneth McCall, Kansas City

2. A tentative date of May 22 through May 24, 1970, has been set for the annual meeting. This date was determined through contact with the convention and tourist council of greater Kansas City and several hotels in Kansas City.

3. Meeting Facilities:
   The committee is currently working with five hotels in the greater Kansas City area to firmly establish reserve space and negotiated prices for the various facilities of lodging, food, meeting rooms, etc.

   Based on the past four years attendance assuming a moderate increase, we are planning for a group of approximately 70 men and their wives. We are planning room accommodations for 35 men plus their wives.

4. Program and Activities:
   No definite program plans have been finalized at this date. However, the Missouri Real Estate Association is meeting in Kansas City on May 20 through May 23, 1970, and there may be some possible tie-in with their activity. Upon investigation, we find that it is too early at this time to coordinate our social activity with the Kansas City spring entertainment calendar. There is a possibility that we may obtain a stern wheeler river boat for a Friday night party.

5. Future Committee Action:

   It is the intention of the chairman of this committee to:

   (1) Appoint additional committee members with emphasis on state wide representation

   (2) Assign definite responsibility within the committee

   (3) Increase attendance over prior years by early and effective publicity, and through providing an interesting and informative program, as well as a fun filled social activity.

By the next board meeting, we will finalize the date and place of the annual meeting and also give you a progress report outlining our activity.

John A. Eggen, Jr.
Chairman

. . . Report of By-Laws Committee

According to the notice of the Board of Director's meeting July 25th, the agenda was to plan to receive committee reports from among others, the by-laws, of which I have been made chairman.

It is my personal intention not to endeavor or seek any changes in the by-laws this year. I do not see endeavoring to find reasons or cause to modify or add to the by-laws just for the sake of change and to prove some committee activity. This is my own personal opinion as I have not discussed it with Mr. Hawkins or Mr. Johnson and it is predicated by the plans of or work to be accomplished by the special committee to review the affiliation of MARA with AIA.

If the Officers or Board of Directors feel that there is something of an urgent nature or important enough for action that should be processed this year regardless of any association change or affiliation, please advise me and I will do my best to take the matter in hand.

Richard L. Nichols
Chairman
Liaison — Hal W. Hawkins

. . . Report of Legislative Committee

The 75th General Assembly adjourned at 12:00 midnight, June 30, 1969. Of the eleven House Bills and three Senate Bills which would affect the Architectural Profession, either directly or indirectly, only one Senate Bill reached the Governor's Desk.

Senate Bill No. 117 introduced by Senator Albert M. Spradling, 27th District, Cape Girardeau; Senator Jack E. Gant, 16th District, Independence; and Senator John W. Joynt, 2nd District, St. Louis, when signed by Governor Warren E. Hearnes will become the new licensing law for Architects, Professional Engineers, and Land Surveyors, repealing Chapter 327 and Chapter 344 RS Mo.

This bill received four Senate Committee Amendments prior to passage. The efforts put forth in achieving this much desired goal must be credited to the Legislative Committees preceding the current Committee and in particular the immediate past Commitee and dedicated individual Architects and Engineers.

The status of other bills of interest to Missouri Architects upon the adjournment of the State Legislature is as follows:

H.B. 144:

Inroduced by Rep. E. J. (Lucky) Cantrell, 33rd District, Overland, on January 20, 1969, this bill would impose penalties for failure to complete state contracts. Amended by the House twice and adopted on 28 April the bill was sent to the Senate on 19 May. The bill was referred to the Senate State Department Committee, where its remains remain.

H.B. 246:

Introduced by Rep. Edward Groves, 144th District, Springfield; Rep. Henry Ross, 10th District, Kansas City; Rep. R. H. Branom, 35th District, Hillsdale, et. al. on January 23, 1969. This bill outlaws the use of plastic pipe in plumbing systems. Its referred Committee, the Local Government and related matters, prepared a Committee Substitute and recommended "DO PASS" on 20 March 1969. The H.C.S. was tabled on the perfection calendar and there it died.

H.B. 274:

Introduced by Rep. Ken Rothman, 36th District, Clayton, on January 29, 1969, was the Statute of Limitation Bill. The House Civil and Criminal Procedure Committee added one amendment and the bill was then passed by the House on June 4, 1969. It was reported to the Senate, but was stricken from the calendar on June 24, 1969.

H.B. 434:

Introduced by Rep. Eugene F. Mazzuca, 67th District, St. Louis, et. al., on February 6, 1969, this bill would amend the Prevailing Wage Law to permit the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to establish the prevailing wage to be paid on construction projects of public bodies. This bill was never reported out of the House Government Organization Committee after being referred thereto on February 13, 1969.

H.B. 497:

Introduced by Rep. Francis R. Slay, 64th District, St. Louis, on February 11, 1969, outlaws the use of plastic pipe in plumbing systems. This bill died in the House Local Government and Related Matters Committee. It was referred thereto on February 20, 1969.

H.B. 768:

Introduced by Rep. Fred Williams, 72nd District, St. Louis and Rep. William R. Royster, 8th District, Kansas City, on March 4, 1969. This bill would impose a 3% sales tax on Architectural and Engineering Services. After being referred to the House Ways and Means Committee on March 6, 1969, the bill died.

H.B. 769:

Introduced by Rep. E. J. (Lucky) Cantrell, 33rd District, Overland on March 4, 1969. This will impose fees, based on the size of the project, for the construction of swimming pools and water supply systems, including renovation, and for the construction, alteration or conversion of nursing homes. The House Public Health and Safety Committee with one amendment, recommended "DO PASS" on March 26, 1969, but the bill never reached the Perfection Calendar.

H.B. 807:

Introduced by Rep. Eugene F. Mazzuca, 67th District, St. Louis and Rep. John J. Blassie, 63rd District, St. Louis on March 4, 1969. The bill would establish a State Plumbing Code to license plumbers and control plumbing contracts in cities and counties of three hundred thousand or less. Referred to the House Local Government and Related Matters Committee, the bill received one amendment and was recommended "DO PASS" on April 16, 1969, however it never reached the Perfection Calendar.

H.B. 826:

Introduced by Rep. J. Anthony Dill, 4th District, Affton and Rep. Cloy E. Whitney, 95th District, Kirksville on March 5, 1969. This bill would require the designs of all public funded buildings to accommodate the handicapped. The bill was expediously studied in the House State Institution and Property Committee, received one amendment and came out of Committee with a "DO PASS" recommendation on March 25, 1969. The bill was passed by the House and referred to the Senate on June 4, 1969. The Senate State Departments Committee recommended "DO PASS" on June 18, 1969, however the bill did not reach the third reading.

H.B. 846:

Introduced by Rep. Paul J. Simon, 55th District, St. Louis; Rep. James F. Flynn, 59th District, St. Louis and Rep. Francis R. Slay, 64th District, St. Louis, on March 5, 1969. This bill would have been a new licensing law for Landscape Architects. Its referral was to the House License Committee where the bill died.

H.B. 948:

Introduced by Rep. Ben Misbauer, 56th District, St. Louis, et. al., on March 6, 1969. This bill levies a 10% tax on the construction and materials of residential swimming pools. The bill was referred

(Continued on Page 8)

. . . Report of Membership Committee

"This committee is to conduct a concerted effort to help the declining membership of MARA and to stimulate within the members of the Architectural profession a desire to join and take an active part of the affairs of our association. This committee should work very closely with the Long Range Planning committee as regards possible AIA affiliation". —Kenneth Coombs

We are also to review some of the membership requirements. PLEASE REFER TO THE BY-LAWS IN REGARD TO MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life Membership requirements. Members 75 years old eligible.
2. Professor Bockhorst who is not 75 years old, recommendation for life membership. Should there be an honorary membership for outstanding contributors to the profession such as Professor Bockhorst?
3. SOME ARCHITECTS THINK THEY HOLD MARA MEMBERSHIP BY VIRTUE OF THEIR REGISTRATION.

   It was proposed a number of years ago to require by Missouri Statutes MARA membership such as lawyers do with the Missouri Bar in a concerted effort to benefit all architects in matters of state law.
4. MARA Affiliation with the AIA.

   MEMBERS APPARENTLY NOT IN GOOD STANDING AND NOT LISTED IN THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY BECAUSE OF NON-PAYMENT OF DUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH BY-LAWS.

   There appears to be some architects acting and voting for AIA affiliation as members who are not in good standing in accordance with the By-Laws. What happens to non-AIA members if MARA affiliates with the AIA? Would exclusion of non-AIA members be lawful, and/or illegal, and/or unconstitutional? Request that Counsel John Burruss comment on this matter at the earliest date?

YOUR EARLY OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THESE MEMBERSHIP MATTERS ARE REQUESTED.

Edward J. Thias, Chairman
Membership Commtitee MARA
Liaison—Milton J. Bischof, Jr.

MARA 1969-70 Committee Chairmen

Long Range Planning
Gene E. Lefebvre, Chairman
Herbert E. Duncan, Jr., Board Liaison

State School
Peter Keleti, Chairman
Don Buller, Board Liaison

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Legislation
Richard J. Schuetz, Chairman
James Darrough, Board Liaison

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
(Continued from Page 7)

to the House Commerce Committee on March 12, 1969 and was never reported out.

S.B. 131:

Introduced by Sen. Donald Manford, 8th District, Kansas City, on January 28, 1969. This was another bill outlawing the use of plastic pipe in plumbing systems. Referred to the House Public Health and Welfare Committee, and therein, the bill died.

S.B. 386:

Introduced by Sen. Robert A. Young, 24th District, St. Ann, on February 27, 1969. This bill was identical to H.B. 807, establishing a State Plumbing Code. Referred to the House State Department Committee, it was never repored out.

Respectfully Submitted,
Richard J. Schuetz, Chairman
James T. Darrough, Liaison to the Board
Roy J. Pallardy
Seth T. Evans

BILL SIGNING. Shown at signing of Senate Bill 117 by Mo. Governor Warren E. Hearnes are, front row left to right, MSPE President David H. Lillard, MARA President Kenneth E. Coombs, Governor Hearnes, Registration Board Chairman John D. Sweeney, and Registration Board Member Frank Grimaldi. Back row, from left, are Director of Mo. Planning and Construction Division John D. Paulus, Jr., MARLS President James S. Reed, bill sponsor Senator Albert M. Spradling, Jr., and Ad Hoc Committee Chairman Charles Zurheide.

New Registration Law Provisions Explained

CORPORATIONS

Senate Bill 117, passed by the 75th General Assembly, effective on and after October 13, 1969, completely revises the registration law with regard to corporations practicing architecture or as professional engineers or as land surveyors, as well as revising the qualifications for registration of individual architects, engineers and land surveyors.

A CAPSULE RESUME' OF THE BILL MIGHT BE THIS:

The bill provides for a board and prescribes its powers and duties; it defines the practice of architecture, the practice as a professional engineer and the practice as a land surveyor; it prohibits any but registered architects, engineers or land surveyors from practicing with certain exemptions as to architects and engineers and makes it a misdemeanor for one to practice who is not currently registered or exempt; it provides that the board may seek to enjoin the illegal practice by an individual and increases the penalty for violations of this law.

It provides for the qualifications for applicants and for examinations and for the issuance of certificates and the renewals thereof; it provides for the issuance of certificates to architects, engineers and land surveyors from other states.

It provides for corporate or partnership practice but a personal seal must be attached to plans, etc., and the corporation must obtain a certificate of authority and renew it annually.

It provides that each architect, engineer and land surveyor must have a personal seal and affix it to all plans which he made or were made under his personal supervision.

It makes a land surveyor who goes on the property of another not guilty of trespass but liable for damages to the property.

It prohibits state and political subdivisions thereof from constructing public works from drawings unless prepared by a registered architect, engineer or land surveyor as the case may require.

It provides for the board to refuse to issue, renew, or to suspend or revoke, or suspend and revoke certificates for cause; it provides the procedure therefor and that in the event Chapter 161 (Hearing Commission Act) becomes inapplicable, then to proceed under Chapter 536.

It prohibits the enforceability of a contract for services by one not registered.

Required fees are increased in all areas.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLYING FOR A CORPORATE CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

1. The right to engage in the practice of architecture, professional engineering or land surveying is a personal right, based upon the qualifications of the individual, evidenced by his certificate of registration which is not transferable. But any registered architect, professional engineer or land surveyor may practice his profession through the medium or, or as a member or employee of, a corporation if the plans, specifications, estimates, plats, reports, surveys or other documents or instruments of the corporation are signed and stamped with the personal seal of the registered architect, professional engineer or land surveyor by whom or under whose personal direction the same were prepared.

2. Section 327.401 of Senate Bill 117, requires that any domestic corporation formed under the general and business corporation law, or under the professional corporation law of Missouri; or any foreign corporation, now or hereafter organized and having as one of its purposes the practicing of architecture, professional engineering or land surveying, or any existing corporation which amends its charter to propose to practice architecture or professional engineering or land surveying **SHALL** obtain a certificate of authority (to be renewed annually), from the Missouri Board of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

3. A certificate of authority will authorize the practice of only one profession. If a corporation proposes to engage in the practice of more than one of the professions, a separate certificate of authority will be required for each.

4. The fee for issuing a certificate of authority is $75.00; for annual renewal of certificate: $50.00. Checks for fees should be made payable to the State Collector of Revenue.

Please understand that the foregoing is not intended as a complete resume' of the provisions of Senate Bill 117, as they apply to corporations, but only as a statement of what are probably the more important features.

ARCHITECTS

Senate Bill 117, passed by the 75th General Assembly, effective on and after October 13, 1969, completely revises the registration law with regard to qualifications for registration of architects, engineers and land surveyors.

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It prohibits the enforceability of a contract for services by one not registered.

Required fees are increased in all areas.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AS AN ARCHITECT UNDER SENATE BILL 117

One may become a registered architect if he is over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and:

1. Is a graduate of and holds a degree in architecture from an accredited school of architecture and has at least three years of satisfactory architectural experience after acquiring the degree, and passes a written examination; or

Has acquired a combined total of twelve years of education, above the high school level, and satisfactory architectural experience, and passes a written examination; but

Under a "grandfather clause", any applicant who is over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and who files an application prior to **January 1, 1977**, may become a registered architect if he possesses architectural knowledge equivalent to that required for graduation from an accredited school of architecture and has at least three years of satisfactory architectural experience, and passes a written examination; or

Has had at least eight years of architectural education and satisfactory architectural experience, and passes a written examination.

2. Furthermore, the board may in its discretion, issue a certificate of registration to any architect who has been registered in another state, territory or possession of the United States, or in another country, provided that the board is satisfied by proof adduced by such applicant that his qualifications for registration are at least equivalent to the requirements for initial registration in Missouri at the time of applicant's initial registration and provided further that the board may in its discretion, require any such applicant to take any examination it considers necessary.

Please understand that the foregoing is not intended as a complete resume' of the provisions of Senate Bill 117 as they apply to architects, but only as a statement of what are probably the more important features.

ENGINEERS

Senate Bill 117, passed by the 75th General Assembly, effective on and after October 13, 1969, completely revises the registration law with regard to qualifications for registration of architects, engineers and land surveyors.

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The bill provides for a board and prescribes its powers and duties; it defines the practice of architecture, the practice as a professional engineer and the practice as a land surveyor; it prohibits any but registered architects, engineers or land surveyors from practicing with certain exemptions as to architects and engineers and make it a misdemeanor for one to practice who is not currently registered or exempt; it provides that the board may seek to enjoin the illegal practice by an individual and increases the penalty for violations of this law.

It provides for the qualifications for applicants and for examinations and for the issuance of certificates and the renewals thereof; it provides for the issuance of certificates to architects, engineers and land surveyors from other states.

It provides for corporate or partnership practice but a personal seal must be attached to plans, etc., and the corporation must obtain a certificate of authority and renew it annually.

It provides that each architect, engineer and land surveyor must have a personal seal and affix it to all plans which he made or were made under his personal supervision.

It makes a land surveyor who goes on the property of another not guilty of trespass but liable for damages to the property.

It prohibits state and political subdivisions thereof from constructing public works from drawings unless prepared by a registered architect, engineer or land surveyor as the case may require.

It provides for the board to refuse to issue, renew, or to suspend or revoke, or suspend and revoke certificates for cause; it provides the procedure therefor and that in the event Chapter 161 (Hearing Commission Act) becomes inapplicable, then to proceed under Chapter 536.

It prohibits the enforceability of a contract for services by one not registered.

Required fees are increased in all areas.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AS A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER SENATE BILL 117

One may be registered as a professional engineer if he is over the age of twenty-one, of good moral character and:

1. Is a graduate of and holds a degree in engineering from an accredited school of engineering and

(Continued on Page 20)

Mo Historic Preservation Conference Scheduled Oct. 18th

This year, the Mo. Historic Preservation Conference will make a case study of the possibilities for preservation in one historically rich Missouri town. The group will convene in Hermann which is about 15 miles south of I-70 on Missouri Route 19 on the south bank of the Missouri River. The tentative schedule calls for lecture and discussion sessions in the morning followed by inspection tours of the town and outlying sites. The estimate of costs for the conference covering a luncheon, admission to buildings, and a booklet on Hermann is $7.00 or less per person.

This year, the Brush and Palette Club of Hermann joins in sponsoring the conference with the A.I.A. Committees on the preservation of historic buildings, the Department of Art History and Archaeology of the University of Missouri — Columbia, and the Society of Architectural Historians.

This advance announcement is being sent to all those who attended the conference last year, and the Conference asks your help in preparing for this event and to reserve October 18th on your calendars. You are requested to tell others who would be interested. Writed to Mrs. Clarence Hesse, Rts. 1, Box 15, Hermann, Missouri 65041, or to Philip W. Cotton, Jr., 419 Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo. 63101, or to Osmund Overby, 329 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Mo., 65201.

Carter-Waters Announces Personnel Changes

The Carter-Waters Corporation has announced a recent change in personnel assignment in their building materials department and the addition of a new man in their Haydite aggregate department.

Patrick Sheahan, who is well known to many local contractors, home builders and architects, has been reassigned to cover a portion of the general contractor trade in Greater Kansas City in lieu of his previous responsibility for brick and tile promotion to architects. Pat will continue to devote a porion of his time to architectural contacts.

Robert Hinton, a new man with Carter-Waters, will expand the company's sales effort on Haydite aggregate for structural concrete and other uses. Hinton, who is a registered engineer-in-training, was with R. W. Campbell & Associates, consultidng engineers, prior to joining Carter-Waters. He is currently president of the Shawnee Mission Jaycees and the recipient of several awards for outstanding service to that organization.

According to R. F. Newlin, president of Carter-Waters, both moves "are intended to increase our service to, and expand our coverage of, the construction trade in this area."

Sverdrup, Parcel and Associates Announces Promotions

General L. J. Sverdrup, the founder and now Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates, Inc., Engineers-Architects, St. Louis, Missouri, announces the following changes in the firm's organization, effective July 1, 1969.

E. C. Henderson, Jr., Vice President, who joined the firm in 1946, was elected Executive Vice President.

R. C. West, Vice President and Chief Engineer, who joined the firm in 1953, was elected Executive Vice President.

William J. Ely, Vice President, with the firm since 1966 was elected Senior Vice President.

L. E. Johnston, Vice President, who has been with the firm since 1966, was elected Senior Vice President.

W. H. Rivers, Vice President, who has been with Sverdrup & Parcel since 1950, now becomes Vice President-Chief Engineer.

Brice R. Smith, Jr., Treasurer, who joined the firm in 1952, was elected Vice President-Administration & Treasurer.

E. H. Barker, Assistant Vice President and Manager of Client Relations, with Sverdrup & Parcel since 1952, was elected Vice President-Client Relations.

C. E. Rantzow, Assistant to Vice President, Washington, D.C. office of Sverdrup & Parcel since 1968, was made Assistant Vice President, Washington, D.C. office.

J. H. McGavock, Project Manager, who has been with Sverdrup & Parcel since 1946, was made Assistant Vice President.

J. I. Meyer, Senior Architect, who joined the firm in 1951, has been made Head Architect, under Ital R. Veron, Vice President and Chief Architect.

Mo. Architecture Photos Available from Council on the Arts

MISSOURI ARCHITECTURE: RURAL, TOWN & CITY, an exhibition of colored photographs of Missouri architecture from the 18th Century to the present, supplemented with plans and diagrams, is available for loan from the Missouri State Council on the Arts, 210 Westport Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64111.

The photographs are permanently mounted on 18 five foot free-standing, self-supporting and interlocking panels which can be set up in a number of different ways to fit various spaces. There is no rental charge but borrowers pay about $9 for insurance and transportation to the next borrower. Write the Council for further information.

Schocken Books to Publish Two Books on "New Town" City Planning

On October 17, 1969, Schocken Books will publish REGIONS OF TOMORROW: **Towards the Open City,** by Maurice Ash, and a new edition of Frederick J. Osborn's GREAT-BELT CITIES with a new foreword by Lewis Mumford. The publication of these two books comes at a time of rapidly growing interest in the "new towns" concept in the United States. **The New York Times** recently featured two stories on "new towns" including a page one story on two proposed New York State "new town" developments.

REGIONS OF TOMORROW is a radical critique of current planning concepts. The author feels that a serious gap exists between the planners, who all too often cling to long-held theories, and the people, who must bear the various miseries of ghetto formation, high costs, and sheer inconvenience. He believes that this gap results not such from failure of public participation in planning as from a failure of planners to comprehend the new and dynamic forms which people bring about in their ordinary activities.

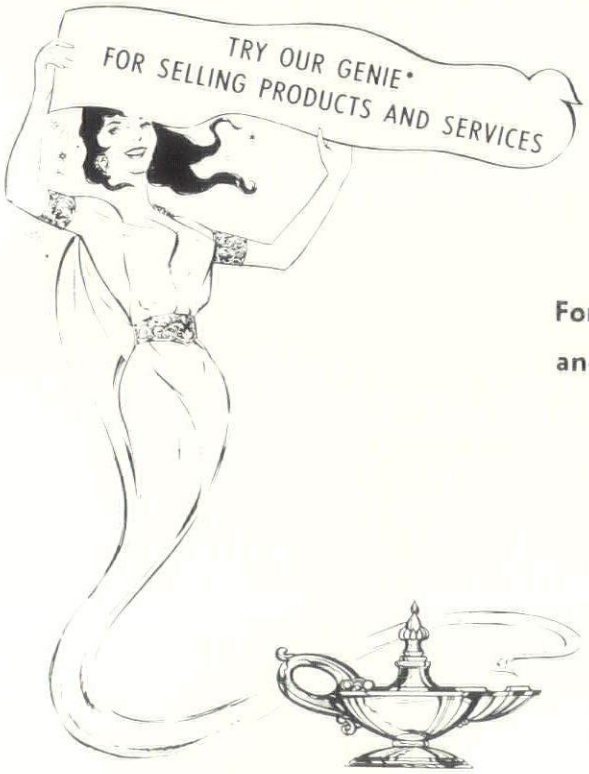
Regionalism alone, Mr. Ash believes, can bring a resolution to this crisis. However, regional restructuring is going to require the public to undertake a change of attitude to its environment that may well be traumatic. With a more rapid undertsanding of this situation, civilizing judgments will sooner infuse our new environment. He proposes a new concept of the city-region, "To provide both for prosperity and for communities that are socially balanced . . . Los Angeles is the archetypal city-region: it has grown up together with, not adapted itself to, the motor car. And it works. Whether you like it or not, it functions; it is not obscenely inefficient, as ordinary cities have become.

Maurice Ash, trained as an economist, is Vice-Chairman of the Town and Country Planning Association Executive Committee in London.

GREEN-BELT CITIES, by Frederick J. Osborn, is, to quote from Lewis Mumford's foreword, "a classic statement of . . . Osborn's vision: the marriage of town and country, in an increasingly coherent urban and regional pattern."

Faced with the threat of what Americans have come to know as "urban sprawl," the English some years ago pioneered a new concept in community planning: the Garden Cities, currently being somewhat reconstrued in their New Towns.

Sir Frederick Osborn is one of the few men who have taken part in the creation of a garden city from its very conception. The size and disposition of a town and its relation to the countryside are of enormous influence on the human personality and on the character of a community. In GREEN-BELT CITIES Sir Frederick offers the results of his experience, which have made him an authority on the principles of town structure and distribution, on the problems involved in the integration of town and country, and on the physical and cultural needs of the community.



***THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT**

For information on how to reach your customers easily, and at modest cost, write

THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

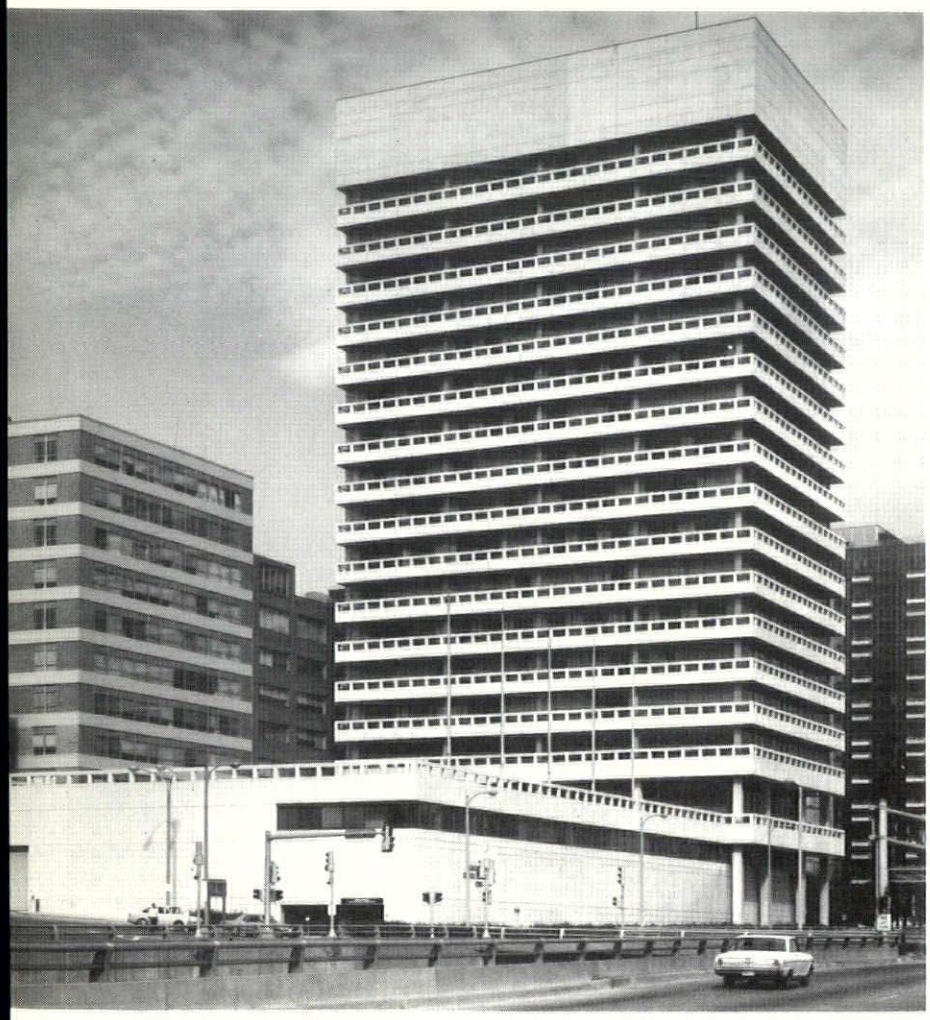
P.O. Box 401

Missouri Architectural Parade

With this issue the MISSOURI ARCHITECT will resume its series of features to display the work of Missouri architects. It is hoped that this will be a continuing feature in the MISSOURI ARCHITECT and all members are invited to submit photos and information for the feature.

MISSOURI CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Jefferson City, Missouri

This is a new headquarters with office space, library, printing facilities and space for public programs. Many commission members favored traditional state office building design, but they also said they wanted a building which would "exemplify the ideals of conservation." HOK planned the facility in six connected units. This provides each department with its own area, including offices, conference rooms and special work spaces. One of the units is an auditorium for presentation of conservation instruction and information. Another unit is the reception area. Small courtyards are formed between the building units. The use of wood frame, siding and trim, plus the opening of all corridors to the outside, emphasized the physical relation to the natural surroundings on the 42-acre site which is used as a wildlife and forestry demonstration area.



CBS — GATEWAY TOWER
St. Louis, Missouri

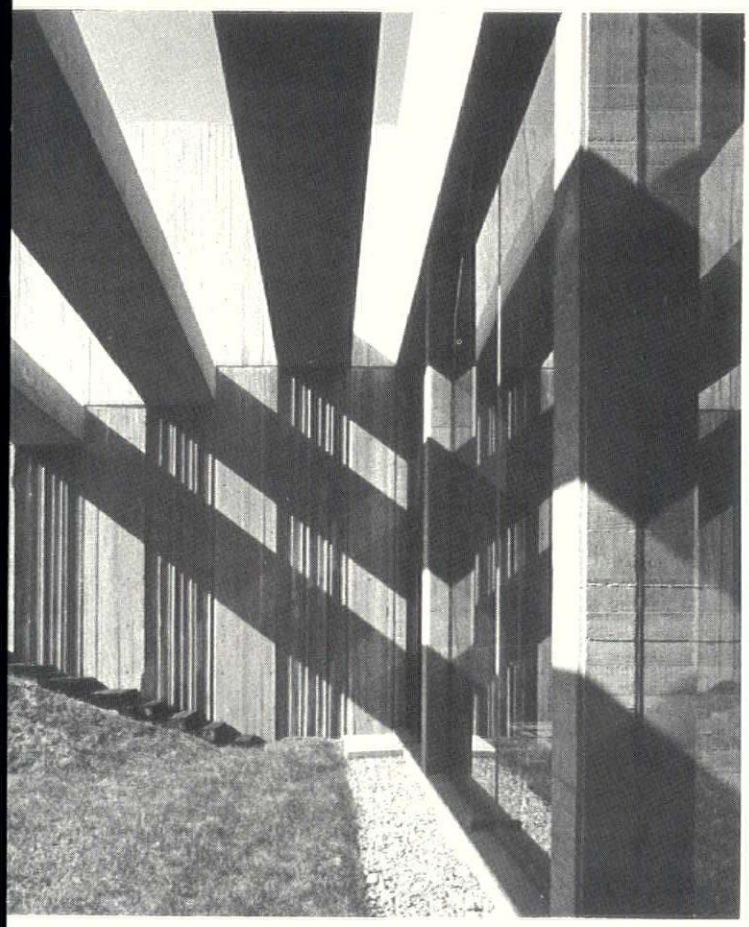
This 19-story office building was designed to fill a great variety of needs. The base is the home for KMOX-TV, the CBS-owned television station in St. Louis. KMOX radio has its studios on the fourth floor of the tower.

Offices for several of the area's leading business organizations are located in the Gateway Tower.

HOK designed the building to take advantage of the good views toward the Gateway Arch and the riverfront beyond. The building has continuous balconies cantilevered around glass walls on each level. Office suites open onto the balconies through sliding glass doors.

The strong lines of the balconies are repeated in the base and in the cap in order to create a sense of height and strength so that the building is a tower, rather than a slab.

MONSANTO CAFETERIA
St. Louis, Mo.



PROGRAM:

To design a cafeteria for 1,000 employees as part of a group of company office buildings. Major considerations were centrality and ease of access from the office structures, in addition to offering a change of environment from the usual office work space to a relaxed, informal dining room atmosphere.

SITE:

An elevated knoll in an outlying suburban area of St. Louis.

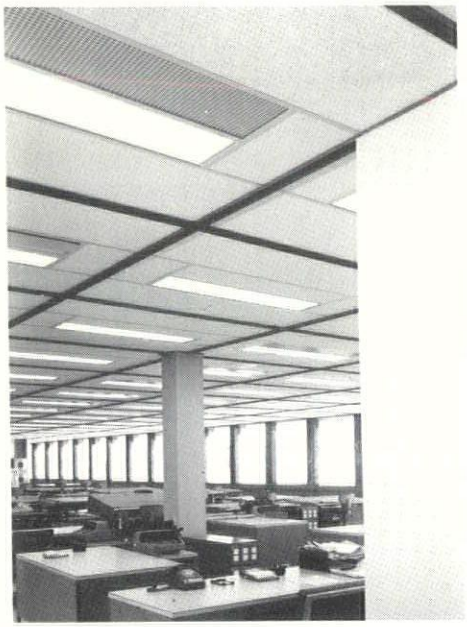
DESIGN:

Two important factors influenced Vincent G. Kling and Associates in their decision to build the cafeteria at the hub of a concourse level below grade. The first was historical and centered on the wide use of sub-surface passageways which link buildings together on Monsanto's original East Campus across Lindbergh Boulevard. A similar network of concourse-level passageways will connect the four buildings (two under construction and two to follow) of Monsanto's new West Campus to terminate at the cafeteria's mezzanine level. The second factor was purely architectural—to preserve as open space the inner courtyard formed by the composition of new office buildings.

The volume of the cafeteria is revealed topside by stepped earth forms that follow a geometry complementary to the formal symmetry of the surrounding buildings. The roof is punctuated by a light well and three sunken courtyards of varying shapes, defined by parapets at the surface, that bring daylight and a feeling of the outdoors to the 35,000 square feet below.

In the dining area the ceiling varies in height from a low point of 15 feet in a band around the

(Continued on page 20)



WESTERN ELECTRIC BUILDING
St. Louis, Mo.

The Western Electric building, designed by Peckham-Guyton Associates, is located on 11 acres of ground in the Progress West business and industrial park adjoining Interstate 244. It has a net useable area of 100,000 square feet in the two and three floor portions. These are connected by a core unit containing a two floor lobby with bridge connecting the office buildings, elevators and stairs, and all mechanical equipment. Parking is provided for 800 cars.

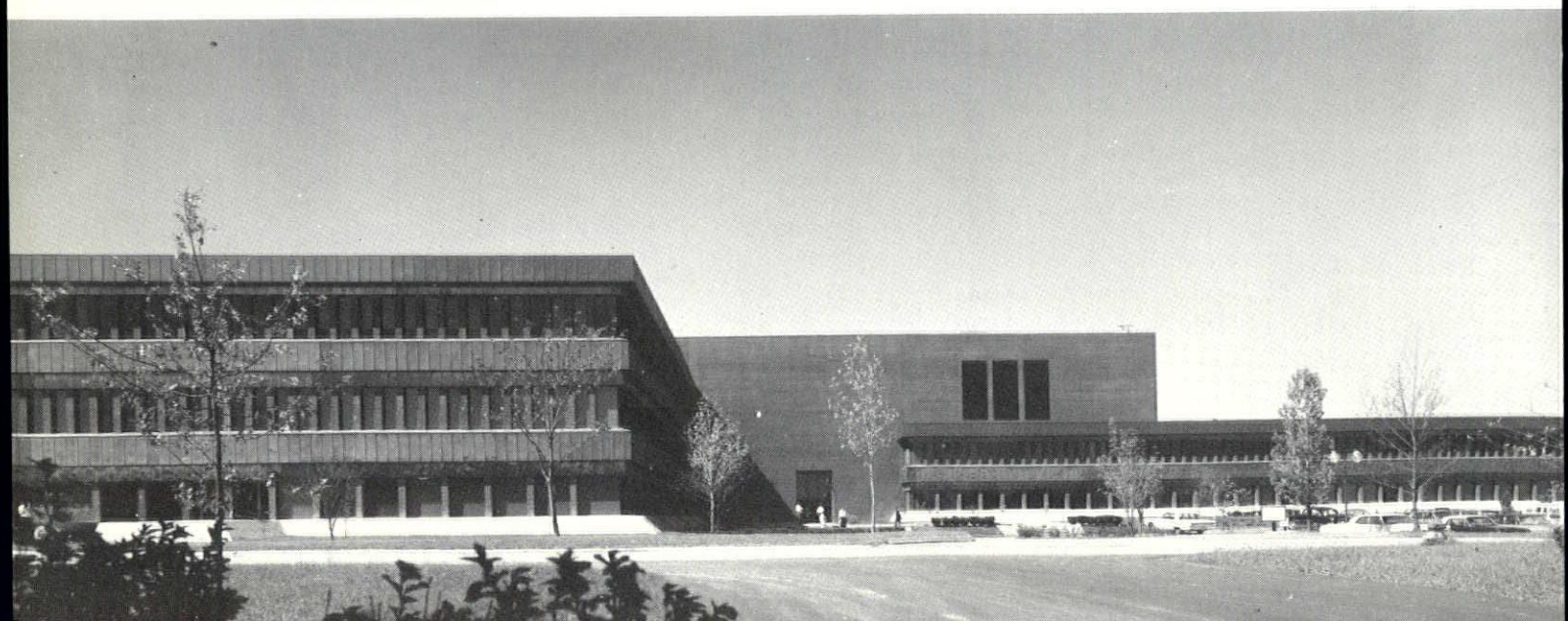
Each floor is boldly defined by copper sheathed spandrel facias which project from load bearing exterior brick columns. Light brown brick with tinted mortar and solar bronze glass set in bronze finished aluminum frames complement the values of both the exterior and interior. Spacing of the exterior columns reflects the continuity of the modular planning concept within.

The interior design objective was to provide maximum flexibility to accommodate future space requirements. The ceiling is clearly defined by a 6 foot by 6 foot module. Ceiling grid members were custom designed to receive interior partitions at any 6 foot location. Fluorescent light fixtures and air supply diffusers and returns were coordinated in the total ceiling design.

Humidity and temperature control is zoned on a modular basis also. A central heating and cooling system utilizes a gas fired boiler and absorption refrigeration for cooling. Fin tube radiators are located around the perimeter. High efficiency filters maintain clean air and reduce maintenance costs.

To complete the total environmental design, the entire site was landscaped with a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Focusing attention on the main entrance is a dramatic multi-level terrace with pool, fountains, and bold concrete sculptured forms.

This major office structure was designed and built on a most rigid time schedule. The client was able to move into the building within approximately one year from the first program design meeting.



"Simplicity in my work is the elimination of everything that is superficial. Simplicity is honesty!"

Mies von der Rohe

In Memoriam: Mies van der Rohe

by Edward J. Thias

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, the last of the outstanding architectural triumvirate that included Frank Lloyd Wright and Eero Saarinen, died August 17, 1969, in Chicago. He was 83 years old. Among the many accomplishments that will remain as examples of his influence are the Seagram building in New York, the United States Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Bacardi office building in Mexico City and the National Gallery in West Berlin.

Born in Aachen, Germany, Mies van der Rohe was the last director of the Bauhaus school of modern design in Dessau and Berlin from 1930 to 1933.

In 1938 he became director of the department of architecture at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago and retained that title when the school was merged with the Lewis Institute to form the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1940.

As an architect, his motto was "Less is more." He illustrated it with the sparse appearance of many of his buildings, using exposed steel and reinforced concrete skeletons, great expanses of glass and panels of brick.

He designed the German Pavilion for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona.

One of the outstanding architectural undertakings of his career was the design and construction of a new campus and buildings for the Illinois Institute of Technology on Chicago's South Side.

Also in Chicago, he was architect of the Promontory Apartments, in which he used brick and glass in an exposed concrete frame, and the Lake Shore Drive Apartments, a pair of rectangular, glass and steel towers 25 stories high.

Jack L. Thiess, publisher of the CONSTRUCTION RECORD and Edward J. Thias interviewed him in the Chicago office in 1958 and published his exclusive comment on modern architecture.

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was born in 1886, and grew up in Aachen, Germany. The town is close to the Dutch border. He designed many imaginative projects just after World War I. His designs in this period were for steel and glass buildings, and later an office building of concrete construction.

Among his most famous early work are the German Pavilion for the Barcelona International Exposition in 1929, and the Tugendhat house Brno, Czechoslovakia, 1930.

The German Pavilion is characterized by the floating floor and ceiling slabs with free supports and non-bearing walls which give a freedom of space concept. He had a love of materials and refinement of detail.

The proportions of the Barcelona Pavilion were dictated by the size of the onyx block used. The room height was twice the height of the stone slabs. His visual language and discipline of line and proportion is similar to that of the painter Mondrain. This structure expresses modern architecture in the language of space rather than mass.

He was director of the famous Bauhas School from 1930 to 1933. He has designed furniture for his structures that bears the same characteristics as the building, such as structural and esthetic economy.

Mies van der Rohe came to the United States in 1937. He became the director of architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology where he began the large-scale project of planning the entire new campus, which is located in the heart of south Chicago.

All of the studies and executed buildings are carefully proportioned and simple forms. The original project for the Illinois Institute of Technology was calculated at a ten-year plan. van der Rohe developed the plan carefully and precisely. He searched for a basic module for the requirements of all the elements. This module became 24 feet. This module is integrated over the entire plan.

The buildings of Mies van der Rohe express a unique purity. He was the first architect to execute design based on the direct expression of structure in any great proportion and influence. Through studied simplicity of forms and structure, he eliminates the superficial to achieve an ultimate refinement of proportion and form.

His architecture is pure, honest, and glassily transparent in character. Mies uses a simple language. His philosophy is 'honesty in architecture." His use of structure is important because it allows the separation of bearing members from screen or curtain members. He has created great richness in contrast, through deceptively simple patterns. Mies' architecture is an architecture of space rather than mass.

His first skyscraper office building is the Seagram's Park Avenue Tower in New York. This is not a set back type of building, but a 38-story structure of curtain walls of glass and bronze. Mies was disturbed by the antiquated pre-1914 setback zoning of New York City. His solution is a simple form with simple columns from ground to roof. The skyscraper is Mies van der Rohe's first building in New

(Continued on Page 18)

IN MEMORIAM: Mies van der Rohe

(Continued from Page 17)

York City, and it was designed in association with architect Philip Johnson.

His work stands out as works of art, expressing structures that are created with great discipline, skill and refinement. The principles and logic he employs in structures are having a great and far-reaching influence on the architecture of the twentieth century.

860 Lake Shore Drive Apartments . . . the original twin apartment structures on Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, have more recently been joined in composition by two more structures of very similar conception. The new buildings have gray glass throughout the exterior walls in contrast to the transparent glass of the original two. They also have an even greater simplification of construction method and units of curtain wall.

These structures rank as outstanding architecture because of the purity of conception and the natural twentieth century solution to the multi-story structure. They have exerted great influence throughout the world on the design of the modern skyscraper.

The Lake Shore Drive Apartments are a strong expression of structure because this is the dominant element for Mies. The function fits into the structure. These structures are skyscrapers solved in the pattern of today.

These twenty six-story structures have a pattern of glass and steel identically repeated on all elevations. There are no solid wall partitions on the exterior walls. The steel is painted black, window casing are aluminum and the curtains are a uniform gray throughout.

Great care in handling the proportions of these structures was executed. They have had an immediate influence upon contemporaries. Everything is subordinated to the integrity of form. There is a discipline that permits no deviation from the pattern. The basis for the design is the direct expression of structure.

FIRST LAND SURVEY AUTHORITY IN NATION. Governor Warren E. Hearnes signs a bill passed by Missouri's 75th General Assembly which establishes the first state land survey authority in the United States. The Missouri Association of Registered Land Surveyors pioneered in seeking passage of the bill. Association members witnessing the Governor's action are, from left, Robert E. Myers, St. Louis; Dr. Clair V. Mann, Rolla, long-time proponent of a state land survey agency to preserve the rapidly disappearing U.S. Government boundary markers and store vital documents of previous land surveys made in Missouri; Governor Hearnes; James S. Reed, Columbia, association president; and Arthur W. Jacobs, Salem, legislative chairman. One of the prime functions of the new authority will be to establish a precise network of coordinates and markers throughout the state to bring about higher accuracy in all land surveys. Association president James Reed hailed the creation of the new authority as a "great and long-needed forward step which will aid Missouri's property owners and establish more uniform, high standards of professionalism in land surveying. Those who will gain most," he said, "will be the generations to come. For then, the results of the authority's work in reestablishing the lost monuments and preserving the essential records of prior land surveys — information which will be made available to the public — will prevent what could be the most serious problems as attempts are made to establish legal boundary lines," he said.

Score is 31 to 19 for statutes of limitations

A person injured by a brick falling from a building has, under New York state law, three years in which to file suit. After three years, according to the state's statute of limitations, he has no recourse. That statute is the only protection the designer of the building has, no matter how long ago the building was designed and built.

This is not an unusual situation (it still exists in 19 states), nor is it a problem that hasn't crossed the mind of just about every architect and engineer. It has also crossed the collective minds of the architectural and engineering professional societies, contractors' associations and supplier's groups, and all have actively sought the adoption of specific statutes of limitations to protect members of the building industry. At present, 31 states have such statutes in effect, and two more are considering them.

Proponents of statutes of limitations had a bad year last year, however. Bills before the legislatures of Main, Iowa, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Maryland, plus the District of Columbia, failed. And in Illinois, a statute that had been on the books was declared unconstitutional. According to the Illinois State Supreme Court, special laws granting any association, corporation or individual special privileges are unconstitutional and contrary to public interests.

The immediate effect of this decision was to throw a scare into proponents of statutes of limitations. The value of statutory limitations was questioned, and the enthusiasm of many states considering them was dampened.

Since then, however, three states have tried again to write statutes of limitations. A bill introduced in the Iowa State Legislature earlier this year would provide a five-year limitation, and one in Maryland would set up a nine-year period. Legislation was approved in Colorado providing a 10-year statutory period on professional liability. Colorado architects and engineers saw the 10-year period as a bare minimum, but felt that even minimum protection is better than none.

The fact is, of course, that the Illinois decision is only binding in Illinois; other states do not necessarily have to follow its lead. Each state has the task of interpreting its own laws, and while the Illinois decision may (and probably would) be cited in opposition, other courts may see matters in a different light. What ever the chances, says Donald A. Buzzell, executive director of CEC, "The bare possibility of protection is sufficient incentive in more cases to pursue statutory protection where it does not now exist."

Where does it exist?

Statutes of limitations protecting the design professions are on the law books of 30 states (see box). The statutory periods range from 4 to 12 years, and begin at varying points. In only four states (Louisiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania) does the statutory period **not** depend on completion of construction.

In other states, the statutory period is listed as being X years after: performance of services and construction (Wisconsin, Illinois, Virginia, New Hampshire); furnishing of services and construction (North Carolina); final completion (Idaho, Minnesota); substantial completion (Tennessee, Nevada, Kentucky, South Dakota, South Carolina); furnishing of design, observation of construction, or construction (Pennsylvania); furnishing of design, planning, supervision or administrative services (Massachusetts).

The variety shown in statutes of limitations, says attorney Nathaniel Rothstein, is the result of compromise, or bargaining, in the various state legislatures. The length of the statutory period can be quite a problem. "Obviously, a very short statute is unfair to the injured party, because he may find himself with a serious injury, and the party responsible for the injury (the designer) may already be immune by reason of a short statutory period."

On the other hand, a very long period (or none at all) is unfair to the designer. He might not have on hand the documents needed for his defense or if he were dead at the time of injury, says Rothstein, "his estate could be held liable." Rothstein personally feels that a specific statute of limitations should set up a period of at least 10 years, "in all fairness to the plaintiffs as well as the defendants."

States of limitations for the design professions

State	Statutory period, years
Alaska	6
California	4
Florida	12
Hawaii	10
Idaho	6
Illinois	4
Indiana	10
Kansas	10
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	*10
Massachusetts	*6
Michigan	6
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	10
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	6
New Jersey	10
New Mexico	10
North Carolina	6
North Dakota	10
Ohio	*10
Oklahoma	5
Pennsylvania	*12
South Carolina	6
South Dakota	10
Tennessee	4
Utah	7
Virginia	5
Washington	6
Wisconsin	6

*Indicates state where statutory period is not dependent on completion of construction.

Almost as varied as the statutory periods are the points at which the statutes begin to run. Even if the statutes were in the same language (which they aren't), says Rothstein, "I can assure you that youl could very well have four separate interpretations as to the commencement dates."

A proper interpretation, in Rothstein's view, would start the running of the statute from the time the architect or engineer leaves the job. If for instance, the designer provides only the design without taking part in construction, his responsibility ends, and the statute begins to run at the time the plans and specifications are delivered to and accepted by the owner. On the other hand, if the designer participates in the construction, then the statute starts when he signs off he job.

The need for such protection seems obvious to the professional societies, who encourage and help their state organizations to introduce legislation. AIA and CEC both prepare written and oral statements, supply background information and maintain thick files of activities in this area.

Opposition usually crops up when only one or two of the possible parties to liability suits (architects, engineers, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and others) seek protection, says CEC's Buzzell. For that reason, the professional groups urge their members to work closely with other interests. Too, joint action by a larger group representing these other interests is more effective with the legislatures.

Reprinted Courtesy
Architectural & Engineering News

NEW REGISTRATION LAW

(Continued from Page 11)

has acquired at least four years of satisfactory engineering experience, after he has graduated and received a degree, and passes a written examination; but

Under a "grandfather clause" any applicant who is over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and who files an application prior to **January 1, 1977,** may become a registered engineer if he possesses engineering knowledge equivalent to that required for such graduation and degree and has at least four years of satisfactory engineering experience after acquiring such knowledge and passes a written examination; or

Has acquired eight years of satisfactory engineering experience and satisfactory engineering education combined, at least five years of which satisfactory engineering experience were acquired after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and passes a written examination.

2. Furthermore, the board may in its discretion, issue a certificate of registration to any engineer who is at least fifty years of age, with twenty years of satisfactory experience and passes a written examination; or

Who is at least fifty years of age, with twenty years of satisfactory experience with a degree at the bachelor's level or higher in engineering or science, and passes an oral examination; or

Who has been registered in another state, territory or possession of the United States, or in another country, provided that the board is satisfied by proof adduced by such applicant that his qualifications for registration are at least equivalent to the requirements for initial registration in Missouri at the time of applicant's initial registration and provided further that the board may in its discretion, require any such applicant to take any examination it considers necessary.

Please understand that the foregoing is not intended as a complete resume of the provisions of Senate Bill 117, as they apply to engineers, but only as a statement of what are probably the more important features.

All forms and instructions for securing a corporate certificate of authority or registration as an archiect, engineer or land surveyor may be obtained from:

MISSOURI BOARD OF ARCHITECTS
Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors
Box 184
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

MO. ARCHITECTURAL PARADE

from Page 15

outside perimeter, rising gradually until it levels off at 20 feet above the dining room floor. A network of concrete beams articulate the ceiling in a system of coffers.

Dining alcoves project from one corner of the U-shaped dining area opposite a stage area used for assemblies, shareholder meetings, and other large gatherings.

One of the views will be of a waterfall plunging one story into a pool at dining room level. A circular courtyard—some 60 feet across at its widest point—combines, with trapezoidal and rectangular courts, to offer diners attractive and variable tableside views. A round skylight pierces the mezzanine to illuminate that level, and windows with glass mullions afford an uninterrupted view onto the courtyards and admit natural light to the passageways leading to the office buildings.

STRUCTURE AND MATERIALS:

The basic structure is of exposed poured-in-place concrete.

Karpa wood from Thailand was used for the interior walls. The entire dining room and mezzanine areas are carpeted in earth tones blending with the walls. Trestle-based tables, of oak, some circular and some rectangular, give diversity throughout the dining room. Oak chairs are custom-designed to match.

Page 1

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
(Act of October 23, 1962 Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

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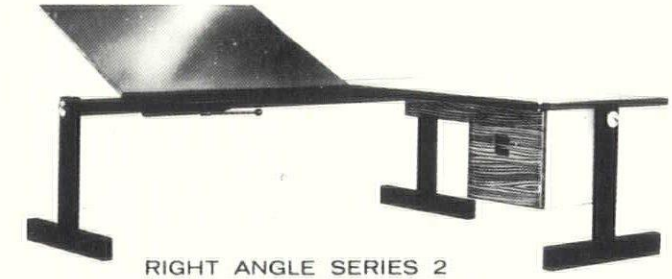

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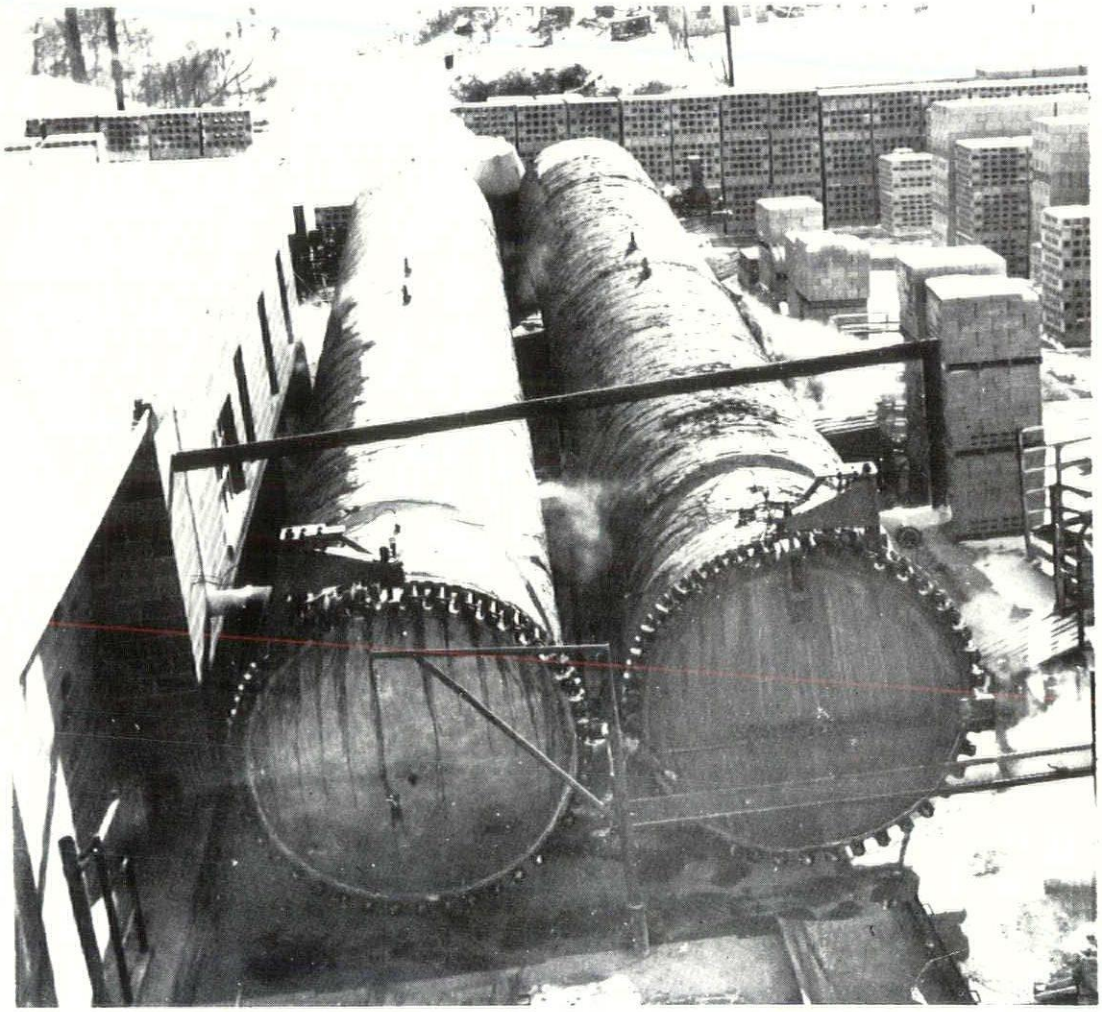

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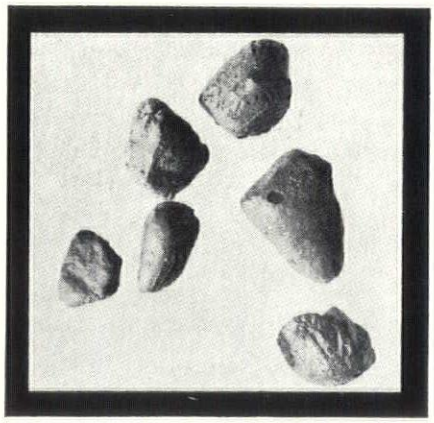

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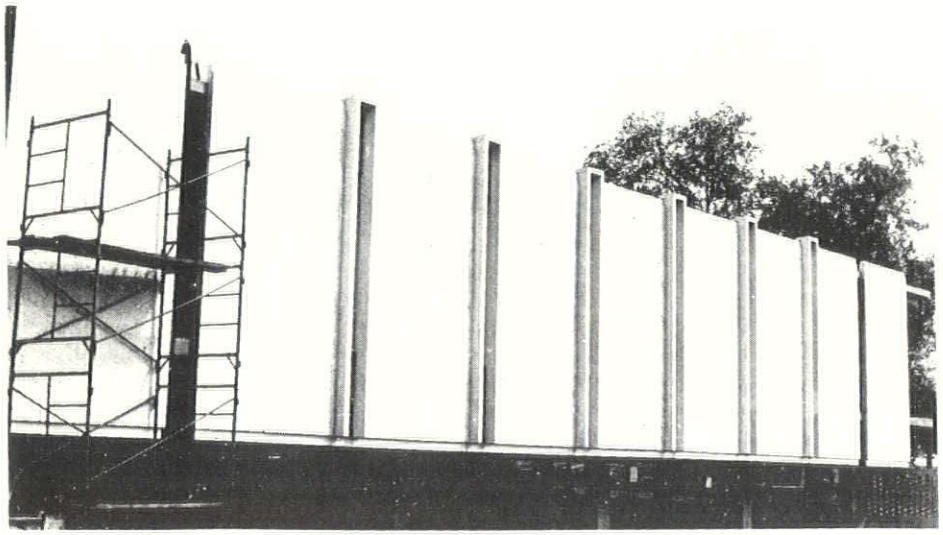

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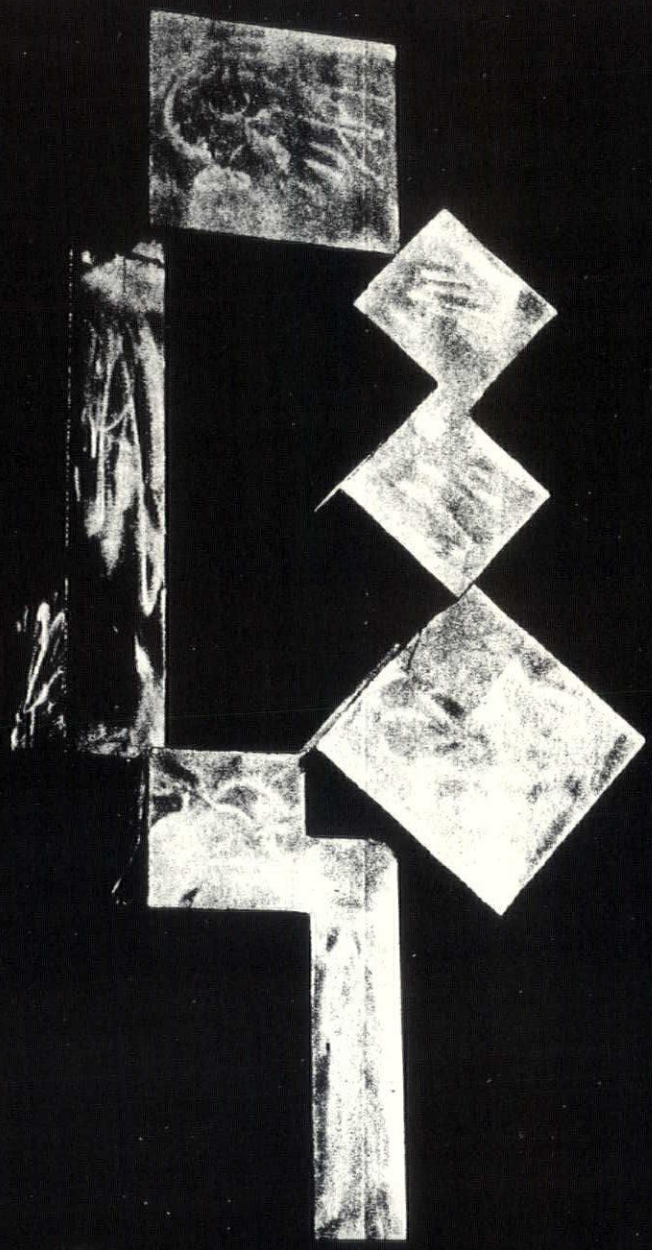

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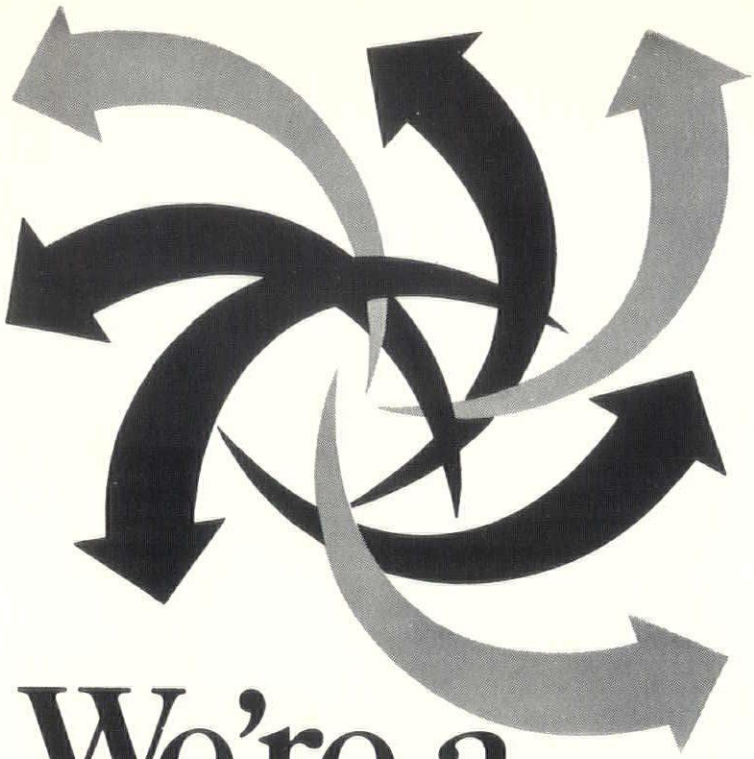

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